Narayana Sarovar and Koteshwar Mahadev Temple, Kutch, Gujarat

AI Overview

Narayan Sarovar and the Koteshwar Mahadev Temple form a sacred twin pilgrimage site located at the westernmost edge of India in the Lakhpat taluka of Kutch district, Gujarat.

Narayan Sarovar

- **Significance:** One of the five holy and sacred lakes in Hindu mythology, dedicated to Lord Vishnu.
- **History:** The present temple complex housing Lord Trikramray (Vishnu) was rebuilt in 1734 AD by Kumar Shri Vaghji II of Cutch.
- **Timings:** Open daily from 6:00 AM to 12:00 PM and 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM (Aarti at 7:00 AM, 12:00 PM, and 7:00 PM).

Koteshwar Mahadev Temple

- **Significance:** An ancient Lord Shiva temple situated merely 2 to 4 kilometers from Narayan Sarovar right on the rocky shore of the Arabian Sea. It is famously known as the last human construction/outpost at the western border limit of India.

- **Legend:** Connected to the story of Ravana, who won a powerful Shiva Linga as a boon, dropped it, and caused a thousand identical copies to appear.

- **Timings:** Open daily from 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM.

Visitor Essentials

- **Distance from Bhuj:** Approximately 150 to 154 km away.
- **Best Time to Visit:** October to February offers pleasant weather.
- **Stay & Food:** Budget-friendly dharamshalas and community kitchens (bhojanalaya) are managed by temple trusts at Narayan Sarovar.

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Ref: Wikipedia

Narayan Sarovar

Narayan Sarovar or **Narayansar** is a village and place of pilgrimage for Hindus on the Kori Creek. It is located in the Lakhpat taluka of Kutch district in the Indian state of Gujarat. The ancient Koteshwar temple lies 4 km away to the northwest. The temple is classified among the 108 Abhimana Kshethram of Vaishnavate tradition.

Temples

The temples, the chief buildings in the place, are surrounded by a fortified wall, outside of which cluster the villagers' houses. It was formerly connected with the mainland by a yellow stone causeway, about 3000 feet long and fifteen wide, built in 1863 by a Bhatia of Bombay, named Gokaldas Liladhar Padsha, at a cost of about £2500 (1,00,000 Kutch koris).[1] A new causeway has since been built.

It was in very ancient times famous for its great lake. This, agreeing with the account of the lake found by Alexander, and perhaps lasting till the change of the course of the Indus river (about 1000), was in part renewed by the earthquake of 1819. Beside the lake, there had been a temple dedicated to Adinarayan in the village since ancient times. For long under priests of the Kanphata sect, the temple was, about 1550 (Samvat 1607), wrested from them by a Sanyasi or Atit named Narangar from Junagadh. Narangar made long and broad embankments about the pool, an oblong sheet of water, 1056 feet by 990, divided by perforated stone walls into a number of bathing places, and furnished on all sides except the east with flights of stone steps, and surrounded by rest-houses.[1]

There are seven stone temples in a paved courtyard measuring 164 feet by 62½feet. The temples are approached from the lake by flights of stone steps and surrounded by a strong wall. Vagheli Mahakunvar; the wife of Rao Deshalji I, Rao of Cutch State; displeased with the priests of Dwarka, after taking counsel with her Brahmans, determined to raise Narayansar to be a place of rival sanctity.[1][2]

Accordingly, in 1734, she first built the temples of Lakshminarayan and Trikamray in the same style as the Dwarka temples, assigning them the revenues of certain villages and the proceeds of certain taxes, and then those of Adinarayan, Govardhannath, Dwarkanath, and Lakshmiji.[1]

The temple of Trikamray, in style and shape resembling that at Koteshwar, 72 feet long 68½ broad and 61 high, stands on a 5 feet 9 inches high platform, and has three side porches with a large one in the centre, all capped with domes resting on twelve feet high pillars. The central porch is 21 feet square, and each of the side porches 9 feet 9 inches. The 1819 earthquake threw down the central dome, but it has since been rebuilt. The space between the central dome and the shrine is paved with white and black marble. In the east screen wall of the shrine is a marble plate with an inscription. The doors are plated with silver. In the shrine, on a silver throne, stands a black marble image of Trikamray. Under the idol throne is a black marble figure of Vishnu's eagle, Garuda, with clasped hands kneeling on one leg. Over the image of Trikamray are forty gold and silver parasols, the offerings of devotees.[1]

The other five temples built by Vagheli Mahakunvar form, along with the more lately built temple of Kalyanray, a row of six domes supported by fourteen pillars, and forty-eight pilasters, with carving on the bases, shafts, and capitals. The brackets are scrolled volutes and the side pillars of one dome serve to support the lintel of the next, and the corresponding pillars of the next act similarly for the third dome. The temples at the two ends have screen walls under their domes with doors, but the rest have a common verandah with entrances in the fronts, the space on the two sides of each entrance being closed with a screen of wooden lattice. Each of the temples has an inscription. Lakshmiji's temple is without any special features. Dwarkanath's or Ranchhodji's temple has a small shrine opposite to it with a large image of Garuda, holding a weapon whose point impales a cobra. The third shrine, to Govardhannath, is simple. The fourth, Adinarayan, has a black stone pavement in the gallery. Opposite it is a small, lately built shrine of Gopalji. The last, to Lakshminarayan, has silver-plated doors and an idol throne and canopy of silver. In line with these five temples is the temple of Kalyanray built in 1828 (Samvat 1885) by Rao Deshalji II. The stone and wood frames of the entrance are richly carved, and the doors are plated with silver in which flowers, fruit, leaves, and creepers are carved with much skill. The canopy of the god stands on a pedestal, and is supported on four silver pillars with fine spiral flutes and richly carved friezes, bases, and shafts. The statue is of polished black marble.[1][3]

Besides these built temples, the soft sandstone near the fort has at various times been hollowed into shrines and caves. They are known as the Ramgupha, Lakshmangupha, and Sheshgupha caves. From the brittleness of the rock they are of no great size.[1]

Religious significance

According to Hindu theology, there are five sacred lakes; collectively called *Panch-Sarovar*; Mansarovar, Bindu Sarovar, Narayan Sarovar, Pampa Sarovar and Pushkar Sarovar.[2] As

per legends, one of the holy rivers of India, Sarasvati River had an out let in to sea near present-day Narayan Sarovar and waters of lake were filled with holy waters of River Saraswati, that is why this place was and is still considered as one of the five holy lakes by Hindus.[3][4][5][6]

Vallabhacharya visited the place during his lifetime as such the site is sacred also for the follower of Pushtimarg.[7]

Fairs

Two yearly fairs are held here, one in Chaitra (April -May) and the other from the 10th to the 15th of Kartik (November- December), when, from western India, thousands of pilgrims come to perform funeral ceremonies on the bank of the Narayan Sarovar.[1][5]

Accommodation facilities are available for pilgrims.[5]

In 1981, the area around the village is notified as a wildlife sanctuary, Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary. The red antelopes or chinkaras are found in the sanctuary.[5][8]

How to reach

The nearest airport to Narayan Sarovar is at Bhuj, 150 km away by road. Bhuj is also the nearest railway station for long distance trains. Naliya on the recently commissioned Bhuj-Naliya railway line is 60 km away by road.

National highway NH 41 connects Narayan Sarovar to Gandhidham via Naliya. State highway SH 49 connects Naliya to Bhuj. National highway NH 754K connects Narayan Sarovar to Bhuj and Lakhpat. Bus service between Bhuj, Naliya and Narayan Sarovar is good.

Gallery

Main Temple at Narayan Sarovar

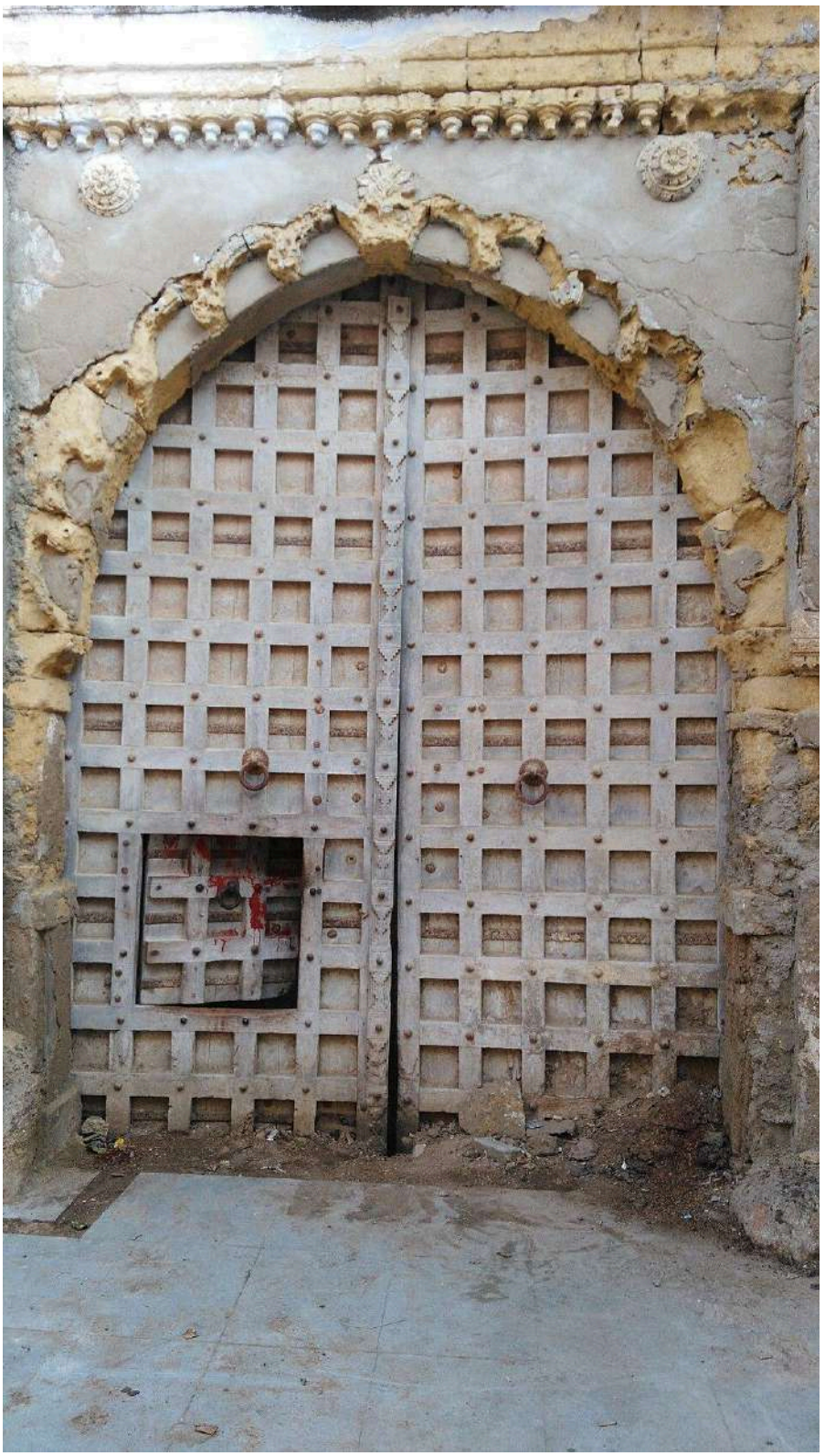
Inside view of Main Temple at Narayan Sarovar

Temple at Narayan sarovar

Vishnu Temple at Narayan Sarovar

Guesthouse and Bhojanalay at Narayan Sarovar

Chinkara at Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary



Old Entry gate

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Ref: Wikipedia

Koteshwar Temple

Koteshwar is a small village and the location of an ancient Shiva temple. It is located near the mouth of Kori Creek, in the west of Kutch district of Gujarat, India.

In past, the temple was almost entirely cut off from the mainland by tidal creeks but now is connected by road.[1] Koteshwar Mahady is said to be the Bhairava of Hinglaj Mata residing at Hinglaj. The virtuous devotees are therefore recommended to visit Koteshwar after they have visited Hinglaj Mata.

Etymology

Koteshwar literally means "ten million gods".[1]

History

The earliest mention of the place can be found in writings of Chinese traveler Hiuen-Tsiang. Hiuen-Tsiang mentioned it as "Kie-tsi-shi-fa-lo situated on the western border of the country close to the river Indus and to the great ocean" of Kutch. According to Hieu-en-Tsiang, Koteshwar port was five miles in boundary near the mouth of the river Indus. There were 80

monasteries with about 5000 monks in them, chiefly from the school of Sammityas. In the middle of the completion were thirteen temples of which Mahesh Mandir was full of good monuments and where ash-smeared heretics lived.[1]

Except some temples, Koteshwar shows few signs of its former greatness.[1]

Legend

The story of Koteshwar begins with Ravana, who won it as a boon from Lord Shiva for an outstanding display of piety, this Shiva linga of great spiritual power. But Ravana, in his arrogant haste, accidentally dropped and it fell to earth at Koteshwar. To punish Ravana for his carelessness, the linga turned into a thousand identical ones, some versions of the story say ten thousand, some a million. Unable to distinguish the original, Ravana grabbed one and departed, leaving the original one here, around which Koteshwar Temple was built. The temple is also known as Kotilingeshwar Temple.[2]

Places of interest

Koteshwar Mahadev Temple

The temples, on a sandstone mound about a mile to the north-west of the village, rising boldly from the sea that washes their western face, are enclosed by a fortified wall, the gate approached by three flights of steps. A writing on the left side of the gate shows that the present fort and temples were built in 1820 (Samvat 1877) by two Seths, Sundarji and Jetha Shivji, Brahma-Kshatris by caste. The courtyard is surrounded by a battlemented wall armed formerly with three small guns. In the middle, on a platform 4½ feet high, 63½ long and 49 broad, is a handsomely built stone temple of Mahadev. The porch has three domes with, under the central dome, a large and beautiful brass bull presented by Rao Deshalji I of Cutch State; in the right dome a large statue of Hanuman and in tho left dome one of Ganpati. Inside the porch is the hall, *mandap*, 19 feet 9 inches long and 24 feet 8 inches wide, with a large central and two side domes. On a marble tablet, let into the centre of the hall floor, the names of Kshatri Jetha and Sundarji Shivji are humbly cut that the feet of the worshippers may tread on them. At the inner end of the hall and between it and the shrine are, on either side, figures of Ganpati and Hanuman. In the screen wall of the shrine are two inscriptions referring to the rebuilding of the temple in 1820. The frame of the door is of carved stone. The door itself, 2½ feet wide and 12¾ high, is plated with carved silver. The shrine, paved with black marble, is 11½ feet square. In the back wall is an image of Parvati, and in tho west wall are two images of Ganpati and Revaji. In the centre of a basin, *jaladhari*, rather far back in the shrine, is a four feet high ling of the kind called self-born, *svayambhu*. In the point of the ling are some iron nails driven into it, according to the local story, by Alauddin Khalji in 13th century.[1][3]

On the site of this modern temple there stood an older building, one of whose stones is said to have borne an inscription to the effect that it was built by the Kers of Golay. This stone has disappeared, but among the Kers, who are now a Muslim clan, the story that their forefathers built the temple still remains. At the time of rebuilding the temple in 1820, the foundation of the east wall was kept and it was enlarged on the west. The change so altered the position of the ling that it was no longer under the central lotus. This was said to be ominous to the ruler, and in 1863 (Samvat 1920) Rao Pragmalji I of Cutch State, when he visited the temple, ordered a silver canopy to be placed over the ling. By the Rao's death the

work was stayed before the plans were finished. In ancient times the temple priest was a devotee of the ear-slitting or Kanphati sect. But for sixteen successes the office has been in the hands of Shaiv Atits. In the past, the yearly revenue from lands granted by the Rao and others, one of whom is said to have been a Muslim, is about £791 (30,000 Kutch koris).[1]

The temples have been rehabilitated and renovated over many centuries by various rulers of Kutch, renovation done by local Kutchi artisans.[4] From this point, the glow of light from Karachi, Pakistan can be seen in a clear night. It is an excellent sunset point.[2]

Other temples

The holy man used to live at Dhunay, three miles east of Koteshwar. He is said to have moved to the present spot in the fifteenth century, when the Brahmachari of Narayan Sarovar established his power. Close to the chief Koteshvar Mahadev temple, is a smaller temple, built by the same men and about the same time in honour of Kalyaneshvar.[1]

From the fort a paved causeway, twelve feet broad and used as a pier by country craft, runs out for 520 feet. At the end is a square reservoir filled by every high tide, where Hindus perform the shraddh ceremony and bathe. On the middle of the pier is a square platform, *kotha*, on which is built the temple of Nilkanth, now known as Saraneshvar, facing the west with a porch and a small Islamic dome. It is said to have been originally built in the thirteenth century by God Rani who had come to marry Ra Kanoj, but some difference arising, she went to Sindh and married Lakha Ghurara. It was rebuilt by Mahakunvar, wife of Desalji I (1718 - 1741), and repaired by Kshatri Jetha and Sundarji Shivji. It was again, in 1857, repaired by Gosai Dolatgarji Revagar Kunvargar at a cost of about £200 (7800 koris).[1]

Rao Kanoj shrine

Across the Kori from Koteshwar, about nine miles to the north-west, is the samadhi (shrine/tomb) of Rao Kanoj built in 1773 (Samvat 1830), twenty feet long by sixteen broad and twenty -eight high, with one large central and four corner domes, Ra Kanoj is said to be the son of the daughter of Ra Bhalot, chief of Ujjain, who, about the end of the ninth century, in a fight with a Muslim army, was killed at Sekot a small fort half a mile north-east of Narayan Sarovar. The priests of the shrine used to be sailors of the Bhadala caste, now they are Jats.[1]

Connectivity

It is 178 km from Bhuj, district headquarters of Kutch and only 4 km towards the north-west of Narayan Sarovar, another ancient Hindu pilgrimage site.[5]

Gallery

Gateway of Koteshwar

This ancient balcony is in the 'Koteshwar Temple' complex

Sea side view from Temple

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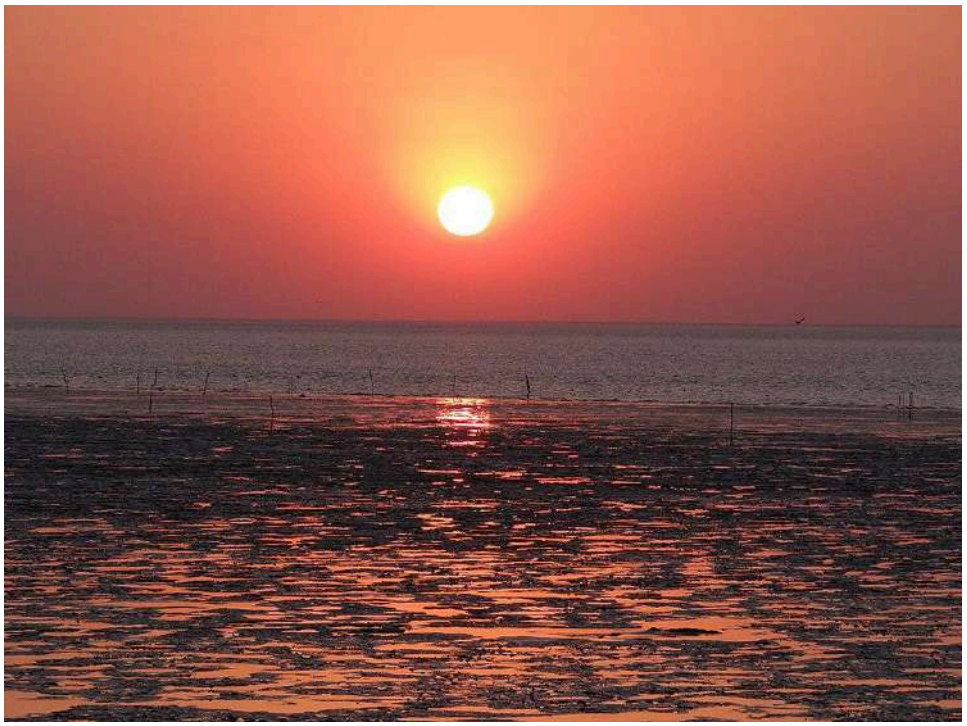

The sun sets at Koteshwar, a temple town near the border at Kutch, Gujarat.

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Ref: Gujarat tourism.com

Koteshwar Mahadev Temple

About the Location: After traveling over the expanse of desert in western Kutch, you find the Koteshwar Temple, at a place where the immensity of dry land meets the incomprehensible vastness of the sea. After so much arid ground, the sight of the ocean will awaken your spirits; though the sea is even less hospitable to humans, a sobering thought. The only point that breaks the skyline from the flat brown horizon to the east and the wide blue horizon to the west is the point of the Koteshwar Temple, the last outpost of human construction at the westernmost limit of India. Not overrun by tourists like the temple at Dwarka, Koteshwar is conducive to contemplating emptiness, pondering the place of humanity on earth (and ultimately, isn't that what spiritual traditions are about?).

The story of Koteshwar begins with Ravana, who won a boon from Lord Shiva for an outstanding display of piety. This boon was the gift of a Shiva linga of great spiritual power, but which Ravana, in his arrogant haste, accidentally dropped and it fell to earth at Koteshwar. To punish Ravana for his carelessness, the linga turned into a thousand identical copies (some versions of the story say ten thousand, some a million; suffice to say it was quite a lot.) Unable to distinguish the original, Ravana grabbed one and departed, leaving the original one here, around which Koteshwar Temple was built.
Visitors can see the temple, walk along the beach and on a clear night, even see the glow of light from Karachi, Pakistan, on the northwestern horizon.

How to get there

- By Road

- From Bhhuj, 154 kms away, buses go to Narayan Sarovar twice a day (morning and evening). However, that is the only public transportation available. Koteshwar Temple is a mere 2 km from Narayan Sarovar, on the coast, but visitors to Lakhpat (28 km further) or Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary (15 km) will need a private vehicle; this can only be hired in Bhuj.

- By Train

- Two daily express trains, the Bhuj Express and the Kutch Express, go from Bhuj to Ahmedabad (8hrs) and on to Mumbai (16hrs.) However, both trains pass through Ahmedabad in the middle of the night, as the schedules are designed to depart and arrive and reasonable hours from Bhuj and Mumbai, not Ahmedabad.

- By Air

- The Bhuj airport lies 4km from the city and has ample domestic flights from major destinations in India.

- **Nearby attractions**

- Great Rann of Kutch, Lakhpat Fort, Nirona (Rogan painting)

- Where to stay: Vijay Vilas Palace. Mandvi, Kutch; Mahefil E Rann, Kutch

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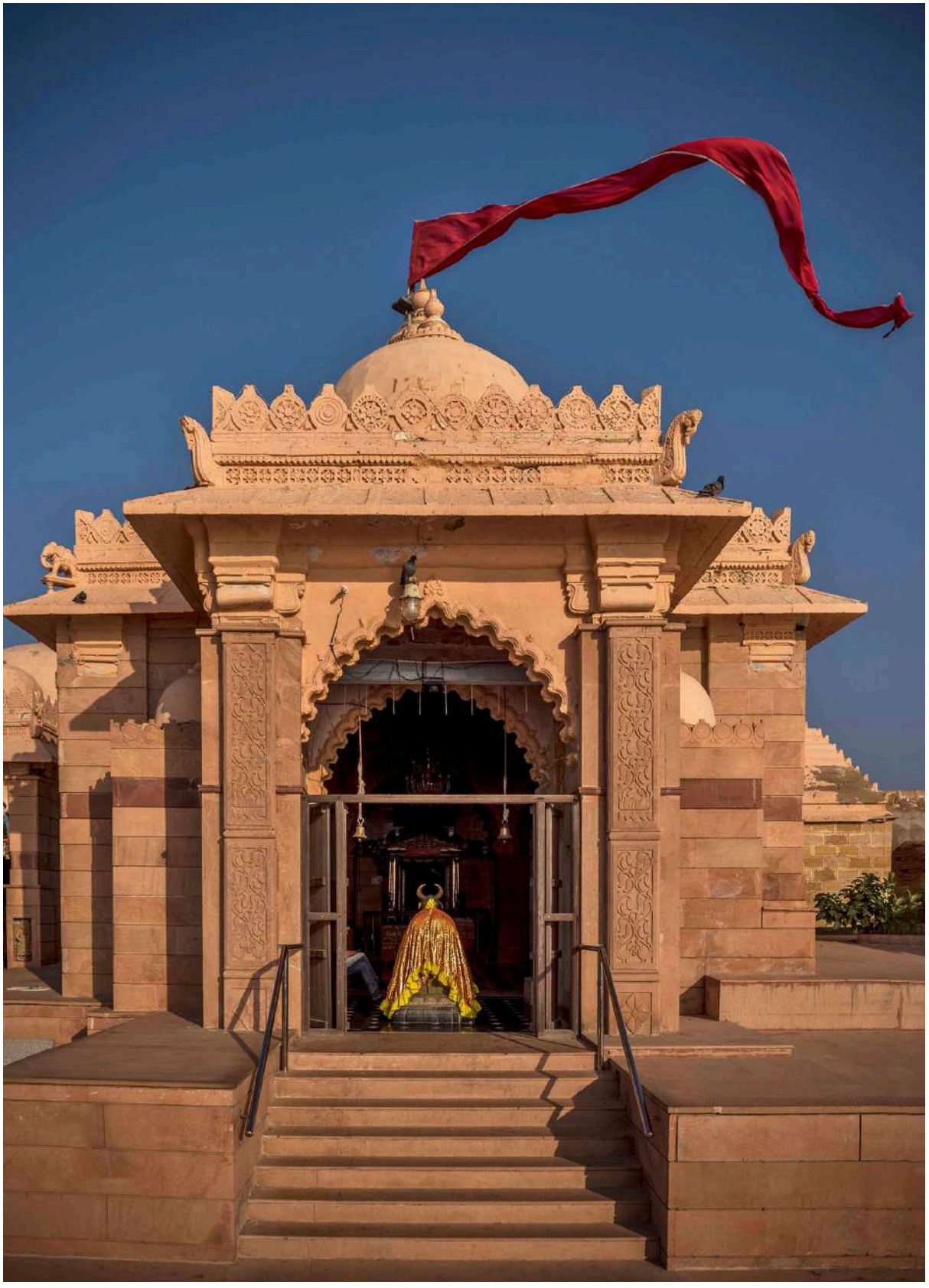
Photos



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Narayan sarovar and koteshwar temple, Kutch, Gujarat

Info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and sub-deities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby

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Narayan Sarovar and Koteshwar Temple form one pilgrimage cluster on the western edge of India in Kutch, Gujarat. Narayan Sarovar is the sacred lake, and Koteshwar Mahadev Temple stands a short distance away on the sea-facing edge near Kori Creek [1][2][3].

Location

Narayan Sarovar is in Lakhpat taluka, Kutch district, Gujarat, and is described as a sacred lake on the westernmost edge of India [1][2].
Koteshwar Temple is about 4 km northwest of Narayan Sarovar according to one source, and nearby listings also place it within roughly 1 km of the lake area [4][3].
The setting is remote, coastal, and close to the India-Pakistan maritime edge near the Arabian Sea [5][6].

How to get there

The main access point is Bhuj, which is listed as the nearest major airport and railway station for Narayan Sarovar [1].
Gujarat Tourism notes road access from Bhuj and Mandvi, and lists Narayan Sarovar as about 153 km west of Bhuj and 144 km from Mandvi [2].
Travel listings also show that Koteshwar is reached as part of the Narayan Sarovar route, so most visitors combine both in one trip [3][7].

Speciality

Narayan Sarovar is regarded as one of the five holy lakes of Hinduism, and devotees visit for the sacred dip and temple darshan [2].

Koteshwar is special as a Shiva temple at the western edge of India, with sea views and a strong association with Ravana and the Atmalinga legend [5][8]. The area is also known for its quiet spiritual atmosphere and sunset views over the marshy sea [6][9].

History and legends

Narayan Sarovar is linked in tradition to the joining of the sacred Saraswati waters with the sea, and it is treated as a highly auspicious pilgrimage site in Hindu belief [1].

Koteshwar is strongly tied to Ramayana-era legends:

Ravana is said to have obtained a Shiva linga through penance, dropped it here, and then found it multiplied into countless identical forms, leaving the original at Koteshwar [5][8][10]. Another version says the gods intervened to prevent Ravana from becoming invincible, and the linga was installed here [8][11].

Architecture

Koteshwar is described as a stone temple on a raised platform with protective walls against sea waves, and one modern description mentions three domes with a prominent central dome [9].
The temple is also noted for a brass Nandi idol and a sea-facing setting that adds to its visual appeal [9].
Gujarat Tourism describes the Narayan Sarovar temple complex as having classical Indian design and intricate carvings [2].

Main deity and sub-deities

Koteshwar Mahadev's main deity is Lord Shiva, represented by the Shiva linga [8][10][9].

Gujarat Tourism describes the Narayan Sarovar temple complex as including shrines to Trikamraiji, Laxminarayan, Govardhannathji, Dwarkanath, Adinarayan, Ranchodraiji, and Laxmiji [2].
Nearby temple references also mention Shiva and Ganesha shrines at Koteshwar [2], while one travel guide notes idols of Ganesha, Hanuman, and Parvati in the Koteshwar complex [9].

Daily rituals and poojas

Public web sources I found confirm temple timings for Narayan Sarovar as 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM, but they do not give a verified official schedule for daily poojas [1].
One travel review notes that many Gujarat temples close around 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, which may also apply locally, but this is not an official ritual timetable [12].
Because verified daily pooja and charge details were not available in the sources, I would avoid stating exact amounts as fact.

Special poojas and charges

I did not find reliable official published charges for special poojas at either Narayan Sarovar or Koteshwar in the sources reviewed [1][2].
The safest research-based statement is that special worship appears to be organized around major fairs and festival days, especially Mahashivratri and the Koteshwar fair in

February [1]. If you need, I can help turn this into a “charges not publicly listed” note for your content so it stays accurate.

Festivals celebrated

Narayan Sarovar has an annual fair in November, which draws devotees for prayers and ritual bathing [1].
Koteshwar Mahadev Fair is held in February and is linked to Lord Shiva worship at the temple [1]. Travel accounts also mention heavier pilgrim turnout during Shravan and Maha Shivratri [13].

Devotee facilities

Narayan Sarovar is listed with official opening hours from 7:00 AM to 6:00 PM [1].
Travel sources mention parking near the shrine area and nearby lodging such as Toran Hotel, though accommodation options are limited compared with major temple towns [12]. The broader Narayan Sarovar area also includes the wildlife sanctuary and temple cluster, making it suitable for a day visit or simple overnight halt [1][2].

Do’s and don’ts

Do dress modestly, follow temple etiquette, and respect the sacred lake and shrine areas, especially during ritual bathing and worship [1][2].
Do plan for a remote coastal location with basic facilities and check travel timings carefully [1][12].
Don’t assume detailed pooja fees or special service rates unless confirmed locally, because reliable published charge information was not found in the sources [1][2].

Nearby temples

Koteshwar Temple itself is one of the closest and most important nearby shrines to Narayan Sarovar [3][7].
The Narayan Sarovar complex includes several Vaishnava shrines such as Trikamraiji, Laxminarayan, Govardhannathji, Dwarkanath, Adinarayan, Ranchodraiji, and Laxmiji [2].

Nearby destination lists also mention Lakhpat Fort, Matanamadh (Ashapura Mata Temple), and Pingleshwar Beach in the wider area [3].

Nearby places

For a temple-trip itinerary, the strongest nearby stops are Koteshwar Temple, the Narayan Sarovar temple complex, and Lakhpat Fort [3][2]. If you are extending the route, Bhuj is the main regional base, and Mandvi is another commonly used stop on the Kutch circuit [2]. The Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary is also a notable nearby attraction for birds and wildlife [1].

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Videos

Koteshwar Mahadev, Narayan Sarovar…full info (11 min):

https://youtu.be/mVZ5g8DD724?si=htQmxYPn-cQqfzz9

Narayan Sarovar and Koteshwar Mahadev temple (10 min):

https://youtu.be/SO6dRUE6iTk?si=-aKpBgH9Vbu3YiR2

Spiritual journey to Narayan Sarovar and Koteshwar Mahadev (7 min):

https://youtu.be/vCBKgBjuH4k?si=cnpcpA_h7agozLDM

Koteshwar Mahadev and Narayan Sarovar (8 min):

https://youtu.be/Rqu818Nqg2Y?si=i4wut_IdUGifPb7W

Koteshwar Mahadev temple…full documentary (6 min):

https://youtu.be/qIbWppSf4bw?si=jlcah0UijS-1SWtR

Narayan Sarovar history and Koteshwar Mahadev temple (10 min):

https://youtu.be/4m36JuQbf1w?si=J8jkgnW7BJUNqksK

Narayan Sarovar and Koteshwar Mahadev Mandir..vlog(8 min):

https://youtu.be/yMNFYOW1Fp4?si=8_fpV_5vxi95qMIk

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
August 28, 2026

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